

Tables

Inactive Programs²

Community Planning and Development

Community Development Work Study (CDWS) Program. The CDWS program assisted colleges and universities, either directly or indirectly, or through area-wide planning organizations or states, in providing assistance to work study programs for economically disadvantaged and minority students in fields related to community development. Inactive as of FY2005.

Community Outreach Partnership Centers (COPC) Program. The COPC program assisted community colleges, colleges, and universities in establishing centers to carry out applied research and outreach activities addressing the problems of urban areas, in coordination with community-based organizations and local governments. Inactive as of FY2005.

Empowerment Zones. Tax incentives for renewal of economically disadvantaged areas. Inactive as of December 31, 2011.

Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP). The Recovery Act funded the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP). The program provided formula grants to States, U.S. territories, metropolitan cities, and urban counties to provide temporary rental assistance and housing relocation and stabilization services to homeless families and individuals and low-income families and individuals at risk of homelessness. The three-year expenditure period for grantees ended in 2012.

HOPE for Homeowners. HERA established the HOPE for Homeowners program, under a new section 257 of the National Housing Act. HOPE for Homeowners was a voluntary program to help borrowers having difficulty paying their mortgages to refinance into FHA-insured mortgages they could afford. The HOPE for Homeowners program ended on September 30, 2011.

Loan Guarantee Recovery Fund for Church Arson and Other Acts of Terrorism (Section 4). No credit subsidy has been made available for this program since Fiscal Year 1996. That credit subsidy has been exhausted, the last loan having been made in 2011.

Renewal Communities. Tax incentives for renewal of economically disadvantaged areas. Inactive as of December 31, 2009.

Tax Credit Assistance Program (TCAP). The Recovery Act appropriated funds for the Tax Credit Assistance Program (TCAP), a grant program that provided funds for capital

² HUD has categorized as inactive those programs for which funding for new commitments or grants has not been appropriated in 5 years or funding has been appropriated only for renewal of existing grants or commitments.

investments in stalled Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects, via a formula-based allocation to 52 State housing credit agencies (the 50 states plus the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico). The housing credit agencies in each State distributed these funds competitively and according to their qualified allocation plan. No new funds have since been provided for TCAP.

Housing/Federal Housing Administration

Single Family Housing Programs

Emergency Homeowners Loan Program. The Dodd-Frank Act reauthorized the emergency homeowners assistance program provided by the Emergency Housing Act of 1975 (12 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.). The program provided FHA the authority for 24-months to insure or make loans to, or emergency mortgage payments on behalf of, homeowners to defray mortgage expenses so as to prevent widespread mortgage foreclosures and distress sales of homes due to a substantial reduction of income resulting from a number of qualifying events.

Mortgage Insurance for Older, Declining Areas (Section 223(e)). Mortgage insurance to purchase or rehabilitate housing in older, declining urban areas. The insurance is still available, but there has been little activity in recent years.

Mortgage Insurance for Condominium Units (Section 234(c)). This provides mortgage insurance for the purchase only of individual condominium units constructed under a blanket mortgage under section 234(d). Almost all FHA insurance for individual condominiums is now provided under the section 203(b).

Housing in Military Impacted Areas (Section 238). Federal mortgage insurance for housing in areas affected by military installations. A final rule published on February 16, 2012 at 77 FR 9177, suspended the section 238(c) Single-Family Mortgage Insurance program. Borrowers that would have been served under the program are served equally well under the section 203(b) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1709 (b)).

Multifamily Housing Programs

Congregate Housing Services Program (CHSP). Federal grants to eligible housing projects for the elderly and disabled. HUD has neither solicited nor funded application for new grants under CHSP since 1995, but Congress has provided funds to extend expiring grants on an annual basis.

Flexible Subsidy Fund (Section 201). Federal aid for troubled multifamily housing projects, as well as capital improvement funds for both troubled and stable subsidized projects. No new commitments are being made.

Multifamily Rental Housing (Section 207). Federal mortgage insurance to finance construction or rehabilitation of a broad cross section of rental housing. In fiscal year 2011, FHA did not insure any mortgages under this section. Privately owned new construction

and substantial rehabilitation of multifamily rental projects are generally insured under Section 221(d)(4), because it is more advantageous to the developer.

Mortgage Insurance for Single Room Occupancy Projects (Section 221(d)) pursuant to Section 223(g). Mortgage insurance for the new construction or substantial rehabilitation of single room occupancy (SRO) facilities. The SRO program without subsidies has not been used in recent years because funding is no longer available for new commitments beyond renewing expiring contracts. The more active program is Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy.

Public and Indian Housing

Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere (HOPE I). Grants to provide affordable homeownership to the residents of public housing. No funding has been appropriated since Fiscal Year 1995.

Indian Housing Block Grants (Formula & Competitive). The Recovery Act included funds for the Indian Housing Block grants (IHBG) to be disbursed based on a formula and competitively. IHBG (formula) funds could be used for new construction, acquisition, rehabilitation, including energy efficiency and conservation, and infrastructure development activities. IHBG (competitive), authorized by the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (NAHASDA), assisted tribes in developing, operating, maintaining, and supporting affordable housing for rental and homeownership housing. Both formula and competitive funds have all been obligated as of September 30, 2009.

Moving to Opportunity for Fair Housing. Assisted certain low-income families with children to move to areas of low concentrations of persons living in poverty. No funding has been appropriated since Fiscal Year 1992.

Public Housing Capital Fund (Formula & Competitive). The Recovery Act included funds for the Public Housing Capital Fund, to be used for capital and management activities for public housing agencies (PHAs), as authorized under Section 9 of the United States Housing Act of 1937. The Recovery Act requires that funds be distributed by both formula grants and competition. The use of funds varies based on each PHA's specific needs and its assessment of priorities. Fund could be used to rehabilitate, develop, and retrofit public housing units and provide employment for construction workers and skilled laborers. Both formula and competitive funds have all been obligated as of September 30, 2009.

Section 8 Welfare to Work. Assistance for families moving from welfare dependency to self-sufficiency. No funding has been appropriated since Fiscal Year 1999.

Policy Development and Research

Bridges to Work. Grants to link low-income inner-city residents with suburban jobs. No funding has been appropriated since Fiscal Year 1996.

HUD Urban Scholars Fellowship Program. Competitive grants to Ph.D. candidates early in their academic careers to undertake research on issues related to HUD priorities. No funding has been appropriated since Fiscal Year 2004.

Partnership for Advancing Technologies in Housing (PATH). PATH was a public/private partnership with leaders of the home building, product manufacturing, insurance, and financial industries to develop and deploy innovative building technologies for the next generation of housing. No funding has been appropriated since Fiscal Year 2008.

Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

Healthy Homes Demonstration Grant Program and Technical Studies Grants. The Recovery Act appropriated funds for the Healthy Homes Demonstration Grant Program and the Healthy Homes Technical Studies Grants. The demonstration program provided funding for developing, demonstrating, and evaluating cost-effective, preventive measures to correct multiple residential safety and health hazards that produce diseases and injuries in children and other sensitive subgroups such as the elderly. The technical studies grant provided funds for research to gain knowledge on improving the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of methods for evaluation and control of residential lead-based paint hazards.

Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Grant Program and Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant Program. The Recovery Act appropriated funds for the Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Grant Program and the Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant Program. The programs funded inspections, risk assessments, temporary relocations, workforce training, abatement, and interim control of lead-based paint hazards in eligible privately owned, single family housing units, and multifamily buildings that are occupied by low-income families. The Demonstration Grant Program assisted areas with the highest lead paint abatement needs.